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Editorial Board:
FELIX MORROW ALBERT GOLDMAN

General Manager:
RUTH JEFFREY

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**Fight with the Socialist Workers
Party for:**

1. A JOB AND A DECENT LIVING FOR EVERY WORKER.
2. OPEN THE IDLE FACTORIES — OPERATE THEM UNDER WORKERS' CONTROL.
3. A TWENTY-BILLION DOLLAR FEDERAL PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING PROGRAM.
4. THIRTY-THIRTY-\$30-WEEKLY MINIMUM WAGE—30-HOUR WEEKLY MAXIMUM FOR ALL WORKERS ON ALL JOBS.
5. \$30 WEEKLY OLD-AGE AND DISABILITY PENSION.
6. EXPROPRIATE THE SIXTY FAMILIES.
7. ALL WAR FUNDS TO THE UNEMPLOYED.
8. A PEOPLE'S REFERENDUM ON ANY AND ALL WARS.
9. NO SECRET DIPLOMACY.
10. AN INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY.
11. WORKERS' DEFENSE GUARDS AGAINST VIGILANTE AND FASCIST ATTACKS.
12. FULL SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC EQUALITY FOR THE NEGRO PEOPLE.

Goodbye, Old Man

Leon Trotsky shone that rare and brilliant light of genius that from time to time illuminates the somber vista of human struggle.

As organizer, warrior, writer, he long since joined that small band of immortals who have led, each in his own time and sphere, the advance of striving men toward a better estate.

Trotsky the revolutionist cannot ever die. His life of devotion and leadership in the fight for human emancipation shall remain forever an example, an inspiration and an endless source of instruction. His written works fill scores of volumes, and with those of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, constitute a veritable encyclopedia of revolution, its history, its lessons, its program.

But Trotsky the man has, indeed, left us forever. The quality of his genius is left to us in tangibles that we know and can touch—and can use and can pass on to those who shall follow us in the path of struggle for the world socialist revolution. But the quality of his manhood is bound to become more elusive, as those that knew him and worked by his side in their turn disappear from the scene and their knowledge of him gives way to inevitable legend.

For who in the distant tomorrow will be able to evoke that glinting spark with which Leon Trotsky ignited the hearts of millions of men? Books will tell of his deeds and men will know what he did but they will never grasp the living, breathing reality of the man he was.

He was a man of his age who comprehended within the breadth of his intelligence and his vision all that his age offered, of literature, of science, of art, and of strife. From his towering height he could look down upon his enemies and traducers with the thorough understanding that his superior vision of the future afforded him.

But all his powers of hand, heart, mind, and muscle, were planted firmly among the conflicts and aspirations of men whose cause was his. Nothing, indeed, in men, was alien to him. His loyalty to them was comparable only to the loyalty he inspired in them.

He was no paragon, our Old Man, as we for so long affectionately called him. He had his own quota of faults, else he could never so well have understood the failings of others, even though he seldom sympathized with them. But these were the tiny things in him that enabled us to recognize in him a kindred manhood.

In all the personal qualities important in a man, honesty, conviction, fearlessness, utter lack of self-interest, loyalty, Trotsky the human being was the equal of Trotsky the organizer, the warrior, the fighter with pen and sword. Not the least of the qualities he leaves as something real in the memories of those who knew him was his scrupulous regard for the total equality of women with men and his understanding of the relationship between women and men exemplified in the perfect love and comradeship of his 40 years of life with Natalia Sedov.

This was Trotsky the man we shall also remember with ever re-kindling warmth as in the times that lay ahead we fight on for the world socialist revolution symbolized for so long and so completely by Trotsky, the revolutionist.

Goodbye, Old Man.

Natalia

Natalia Sedov Trotsky shares with us and with the workers of the entire world the loss of a great leader. But non can share with Natalia Sedov the loss of Trotsky the man, the companion, the comrade, the friend of nearly 40 years.

She stood by Trotsky's side in the years of exile, the years of war, of revolutionary triumph, and on into the final decade of exile, of hardships, persecutions.

She bore Trotsky two sons. These too she lost to the vengeful lust of the monster in the Kremlin. Sergei, a scientific worker, was swallowed in 1937 into the maw of the GPU in the Soviet Union. Leon Sedov, devoted collaborator of his father, met in a Paris hospital in 1938 a death in which the hand of the GPU was plainly discernible. Only Seva, a young grandson, survives with her.

When Stalin's assassins stormed their home in May, Natalia shielded Trotsky's body with her own. When the murderer this time struck him down she was first to reach Trotsky's side. And by his side she remained steadfastly until the end.

Trotsky has left in our hands the banner of the struggle he so valiantly led. He has also passed on to us the trust of his devoted companion. He bids us guard and cherish her well. In his last hours he spoke of her: "Take care of her. She has been with me many years."

This trust, like the first, we shall fulfill. Neither we nor anyone can fill the void in the life of Natalia Sedov. But all that warm solidarity and devoted care can do shall be done to soften the jagged anguish that today is hers.

The Written Heritage

Leon Trotsky was best-known to the world at large as a man of action. As the film of his life unfolds in review, he can be seen struggling with the Russian workers against Czarism until he leaps to the chairmanship of the Petrograd Soviet in 1905; tirelessly mobilizing the masses, as orator and journalist, until he prepares them for the October insurrection; organizing, commanding, and bringing to victory the Red Army; and finally fighting against internal and world reaction for the defense of the international Socialist revolution.

Trotsky was all this—and much more. He was not simply an agitator, political leader, warrior and statesman; he was no less brilliant as a pamphleteer, biographer, historian, man of thought and letters. Like Lenin, he mirrored and incarnated within himself the Marxist ideal of the unity of thought and action.

Bernard Shaw, no poor judge, once called him "The Prince of Pamphleteers." He himself, when questioned as to the nature of his profession, styled himself, not without irony, a journalist. Had history permitted, he once confessed, he would have preferred to devote his entire life, and not simply the enforced intervals granted him in exile or in prison, to creative literature.

His talents, the world admitted, were equal to this aspiration. His gifts of expression, his force of logic, his psychological insight, and whiplash irony extorted admiration even from his foes. What a novelist was lost to literature, sighed many a devotee of belles-lettres, upon reading the portraits of the individuals who appear in his History of the Russian Revolution.

Whatever pure literature might have lost, the world of human culture gained by Trotsky's marriage to Marxism. A man of broadest culture and of delicately discerning taste, his interests had a universal circumference. He wrote sheaves of articles and essays on many diverse topics in art, science, manners, morals, housing, sports and military technique, among other matters.

In whatever direction his interests radiated, they were united in a single center. He wrote always from the standpoint of the Socialist revolution. This was the height upon which he stood and viewed the march of humanity through past, present and future. Marxism was the scientific method animating and guiding all his expression in thought and action.

Scanning the many-volumed row of Trotsky's collected works, we can single out his summary of the lessons of the 1905 Revolution, "Results and Perspectives"; his exposition of "The Permanent Revolution"; such works as "Communism and Terrorism" explaining to the workers the significance of the October Revolution and defending it against its traducers; and his monumental "History of the Russian Revolution." At his death he was engaged in completing biographies of Lenin and Stalin.

Just as Trotsky drew upon the classical work of Marx and Engels, so the present and prospective generations of socialist revolutionaries will turn to his works for indispensable knowledge, guidance, and inspiration.

* * *

How the jackals are snarling around the dead lion! We refer to the capitalist press comment on Trotsky. Such voluntary or involuntary admiration that creeps into the columns of reporting or the obituaries is more than nullified (they hope) by the vicious editorials. They can scarcely conceal their glee that the man who symbolizes world revolution is dead.

But many a capitalist editor suspects that his glee may be short-lived. These "educated" capitalists know perhaps better than the others what a heritage Trotsky has left. Like the legendary phoenix, from his ashes he will be re-born. And because of this premonition all the more venomously do they snarl at his dead body.

Why the GPU Used This Method To Kill Trotsky

The desperate method employed by this time by Stalin's GPU in its successful attempt to kill Trotsky can only be understood in the light of the obstacles barring the way to a repetition of such an armed assault as that which took place on May 24th and nearly succeeded.

The assassin's assignment was a suicidal one. There was hardly any possibility open to him of escape. But only by that method could Stalin now hope to strike Trotsky. That is why, from among the many GPU agents employed on any number of plans for the assassination, the GPU chiefs had to find one or more agents who could be compelled to carry out this assignment.

If not from other sources, then from the public press in Mexico, the GPU knew that there was no hope of murdering Trotsky by a direct onslaught on his house. That was clear from the reports in the press on August 7th, the first interview with Trotsky since the assault on the house on May 24th.

Although the occasion of the press visit was a statement by Trotsky on new aspects of the search for those of the assassins who have not been apprehended yet, and on the latest developments in the war, the re-fortification of the house so impressed

the reporters that it became the lead of their stories in the Mexican dailies.

El Universal published an account which said:

"The residence is completely changed. Every kind of precaution has been taken against a possible new attack. Whoever passes through the main door remains shut up in a cage until, after a series of electrical and sound signals, lights, etc., the visitor is permitted to enter the garden. This cage system looks much like those used by lion tamers in a circus, with the difference that the sides open electrically."

"We also noticed that the walls that surround the garden have been elevated to an approximate height of six or seven meters."

Harte's Memory Preserved
"On one of the walls of the cage there is a plaque which says: 'In memory of Robert Sheldon Harte, 1915-1940. Assassinated by Stalin.'"

"In strategic places in the garden there are two pill boxes and a blockhouse, in which Trotsky's guards are day and night protecting him against any surprise whatever."

"By these various means, anybody who enters may know for certain that he cannot get out without the permission of those within, or risk imminent danger

of dying riddled by bullets."

Electrified Door

El Excelsior reported: "Even though on arriving at Trotsky's residence we encountered fewer difficulties than the last time we visited it, we can say that this was due precisely to the fact that the defenses of the house have been enlarged. The great wooden door which previously gave access to it has been converted now into a resistant steel door, to which are connected electrical batteries, whether to open it electrically or in order to electrocute the incautious person who dares to come near it, we do not know."

"Moreover the visitor, once through this door, finds himself locked in a small enclosure, and it requires one of the guards to open another iron door before one can breathe the pure air of the garden and contemplate the residence itself."

"But once in the garden, the visitor immediately observes that the defenses have been extended to the whole house. He views a blockhouse of cement, and then, on top of the walls and at the corners or more strategic places, he sees two pillboxes, as well as some masons who are at work adding masonry to heighten the surrounding walls."

Police Hold GPU Agents For Previous Attack

As the assassin of Trotsky is being questioned by the Mexican police, the latter already have in their hands a group whom the Mexican police have formally charged with being participants in the May 24 attempt to kill Trotsky, and some of whom have confessed and thereby made clear the responsibility of Stalin's GPU as the organizer of the crime.

Confessions of nine of the participants in the May 24 assault were publicly released in Mexico on June 20 and June 27 by General Jose Manuel Nunez, chief of Mexican police.

Even more important than the arrest of these men, General Nunez then made clear, was the arrest and formal charging of David Serrano, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Mexico, as a principal in the crime.

THE ATTACK AND THE MURDER OF BOB HARTE

On May 24, 27 desperate agents of the GPU blasted their way with machine guns into Trotsky's sleeping quarters and riddled his bed with a stream of slugs.

By miraculous chance, Trotsky and his loyal wife, Natalia, escaped. For years Trotsky had foreseen this eventuality, as one by one his closest associates and his two sons and daughters were struck down by Stalin, by one means or another. At the first sound of disturbance, the couple threw themselves into a dark corner while one of the gunmen, mistaking the bunched bed clothing for the living forms of his intended victims, tore the bed to pieces with spitting lead.

When the attackers withdrew, it was discovered that Robert Sheldon Harte, young American guard of Trotsky, was missing. At first, the Stalinist press attempted to explain away the assault by smearing the revolutionary character of the missing Harte, and alleging the attempt to be a fake affair, cooked up by Trotsky for publicity.

But the discovery of the body of the tortured and murdered Harte and the arrest and confessions of nine of Trotsky's assassins, have proved to the hilt, if all the evidence of Stalin's political history and methods had not already done so, Stalin's responsibility for the assault.

POLICE ANNOUNCE ARRESTS AND NINE CONFESSIONS

On June 20, the Mexican police announced the arrest of 30 Stalinists and the securing of full confessions from four of the murder gang. On June 27, another police announcement added four more confessions to the mounting list, which was still further supplemented by a ninth confession on July 23. Every detail of the crime, its instigators, preparations, participants and their actions, were thus fully known weeks ago—every fact but one: who was the internal secret agent of Stalin through whom the original entrance into the Trotsky residence was secured? That final question has very likely been answered with the seizure of Jacques Monrod, the latest and most successful of Stalin's agents.

From these confessions—and backed by the material evidence uncovered by the police in the

form of the police uniforms used to disguise the assassins, the weapons employed, and the fudging of the body of Harte in the cellar of the house admitted to have been one of the gang's hangouts,—it was established that the assault was first planned in detail with the aid of two women spies. These, Ana Maria Lopez and Serrano's wife, Julia, established themselves in the neighborhood of the Trotsky home, became intimate with the five Mexican police assigned by the government to guard the Trotsky residence, and secured detailed information on the internal routine and living habits of the home.

ASSAILANTS HARDENED BY GPU WORK IN SPAIN

All the men who participated in the assault were Stalinist veterans of the Spanish Civil War. One leader of the gang was David Alfaro Siqueiros, a Stalinist of fifteen years standing, "colonel" in the Stalinist forces in Spain and president of the Union of Mexican ex-combatants in Spain. Siqueiros, for whom the police have combed Mexico, has been missing since the night of the crime, and there is a strong possibility that the GPU has long since silenced his mouth permanently, as well as the mouths of all on the "inside" of the attempt who could be reached before the police got to them.

Missing with Siqueiros are three other Spanish Civil War veterans sought by the police and described in the confessions as additional directors of the attempted assassination. They are Jesus, brother of Siqueiros, Juan Zuniga Camacho and Antonio Pujol. Several foreign GPU agents, whose descriptions are known and who have been named as the "behind the scenes" organizers, are also being sought by the police.

David Serrano well-known Stalinist leader in Mexico, a member of the Political Central Committee of the Mexican Communist Party, and believed to be the official GPU representative on that body, has been designated by Louis Mateos Martinez, a Communist Party member and one of the confessed assassins, as the individual who had assigned Martinez to secure the police uniforms for the attempt. They had met in Serrano's home for this purpose.

Serrano, when arrested by the Mexican police, denied his connections with the crime and declared himself one of those in the Communist Party who were actually carrying out an investigation to establish the facts in the attack. When this statement was made, Serrano did not know that he was already linked to the crime by Martinez's confession, as well as those of Nestor Sanchez Hernandez and Julia Barradas de Serrano, Serrano's wife.

Julia, a former Communist Party employee who confessed to being one of the two women assigned to spy on the Trotsky home and seduce the police guard for information, reported that Serrano had visited her and their child, Sovietina, the day preceding the attack. Serrano had stated that he had had no connections with her for the previous five or six months.

Siqueiros was named by both

Julia Serrano and her associate in the attack preparations Ana Maria Lopez, formerly a stenographer in the Communist Party district headquarters, as one of the persons from whom they received instructions and to whom they often reported in the headquarters of the Stalinist-controlled Electrical Workers Union in Mexico City. Julia made the direct statement that Siqueiros had told her that the pay of 25 pesos a day which she and Ana Lopez were receiving from Camacho, one of the four missing directors of the attack, was coming from the Communist Party.

HERNANDEZ ONE OF THE ASSAILANTS

Hernandez admitted that he was first induced to join the attempt by Siqueiros, and that Siqueiros and the three other missing assailants organized and led the actual assault. Hernandez made his confession after direct evidence of his implication in the crime was produced by the police, including his satchel containing one of the stolen police uniforms and a revolver taken from one of the police overpowered at the time of the attack. Hernandez is the author of an article, recently published in Lombardo Toledano's monthly magazine "Futuro", which viciously attacked Trotsky.

Among the other actual participants in the attack named in the confessions are Luis Arenal, known in this country for his former contributions to the "New Masses," Stalinist weekly; the police name him as the murderer of Bob Harte.

The four subsequent arrests and confessions of the chauffeurs which drove the attackers' cars merely confirmed and added details to the previous admissions. Leonardo Tapia Guerrero, Stalinist head of a Mexico City chauffeurs association, seized after he was named and identified as one of the participants, first denied and then admitted his complicity. He corroborated the evidence of the previous confessions and then implicated three of his colleagues, Ramon Gomez Castaneda, Ernesto Bucio Gomez, and Jose Vazquez Marin. Castaneda revealed that he had received 250 pesos, a large sum of money in Mexico for his part in the Trotsky attack and Harte murder.

UNLIMITED FUNDS. STALINIST LAWYER

The organization of the attack, involving months of preparation, expensive cars and weapons, and large "pay-offs" of each participant was possible only for an organization like the GPU with tremendous command of material resources and trained personnel. The attackers were formed into five bands, one under the command of Siqueiros, the others led by unknowns identified in the confessions as "foreigners."

How closely the Stalinists are linked with this crime is further indicated by the fact that Pavon Flores, a lawyer and member of the Central Committee of the Mexican Communist Party, has been assigned to represent Serrano and Martinez. Those now held by the police, including Serrano and Martinez, are shortly scheduled to go on trial for the murder of Harte and the attempted assassination of Trotsky.

Do Men Enlist In The Army Voluntarily?

By ALBERT GOLDMAN

If there is one proposition that is utterly fantastic and completely false, it is the one propounded by some of the opponents of the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill to the effect that the United States should continue to rely on the volunteer system for getting soldiers because that system is a democratic one.

We are not, of course, primarily interested in showing the weaknesses of the arguments of the opponents of the Burke-Wadsworth bill. We also oppose that bill, for totally different reasons than those advanced by most of the other opponents, and our shafts are levelled primarily at those who favor the bill.

Nevertheless, when those who oppose the conscription bill advance the idea that the government should continue the policy of voluntary enlistment because it is democratic we are compelled to state very clearly and very definitely that they are either fakers or fools.

John L. Lewis is one of those loud mouths who makes the following propositions: 1. that we should oppose the Burke-Wadsworth bill and 2. that we should first try the policy of voluntary enlistment and if that policy doesn't furnish the army with the necessary number of men then conscription should be resorted to.

The second proposition in reality shows that Lewis and others like him, who have come out for the Maloney amendment providing that voluntary enlistment be tried first, are not interested in democracy, as they claim to be.

For if conscription is undemocratic before voluntary enlistment proves inadequate, it remains undemocratic after that policy has been tried out and found wanting. The real "democrats", if consistent, should oppose the conscription bill regardless of the fact that a sufficient number of people failed to volunteer.

Hunger Drives The "Volunteers"

But is voluntary enlistment democratic? There is a certain plausibility to the contention that it is and in all probability many workers will yield to that argument.

Who, however, volunteers to join the army or navy? Exact figures are not at my disposal as to the social composition of the volunteers, but if anything is certain it is that the vast majority of those who volunteer to serve in the armed forces are of working-class origin. The volunteers come from the poorer classes. They are mainly youth who have no jobs, who become terribly disgusted and downhearted when they tramp the streets for days looking for a job and finding none. Their family surroundings are probably not of the best, because poverty and joblessness are not conducive for a healthy family life.

In desperation the jobless youth joins the armed forces. One of his reasons might be that he hopes to learn some trade which will more likely give him a job after his enlistment period expires. Nine times out of ten he either does not learn a trade or if he does he can't get a job anyway after he gets out of the army.

If there is a son of the more well-to-do who wants to join the armed forces, he does not volunteer. He obtains an appointment to West Point or Annapolis and comes out from these institutions as an officer ready to lord it over every private.

What democracy is there in a system where joblessness, hunger and despair are the real recruiting sergeants?

As "Democratic" As All Capitalism

Voluntary enlistment is democratic only on the surface; when placed under a Marxist examination it is found to have merely the veneer of democracy. In this respect it is similar to a great many of the so-called democratic institutions functioning under the capitalist system.

How often does one hear the enraptured 4th of July orator proclaim the great principle of equality before the law which is supposed to represent the very basis of our democratic institutions.

Let us assume even that His Honor on the bench is an individual of the greatest integrity who will give justice to the poor and rich alike without fear or favor. That is of course a very violent assumption when one thinks of the Tammany judges and other judges dominated by the corrupt political machines. But even assuming that justice will be meted out though the heavens fall, what follows?

Imagine two individuals arrested for a minor offense and fined a hundred dollars a piece. One is a worker making twenty-five dollars a week and the other an executive of some kind making fifteen thousand dollars a year. The latter simply writes a check for the hundred and is out; but how about the worker? He must either stay in jail or else depend on his friends or on the loan shark to raise the fine.

There is formal equality before the law. Both rich and poor were fined an equal amount, but the real inequality is tremendous.

The Negro in the South has the formal right to vote but how about his actual right? He simply has no vote.

The capitalist system is shot full of these formal democratic rights which cannot be enjoyed by the worker because of the real inequalities existing under that system.

It is true that no one compels any individual to enlist in the armed forces of the United States, but in actuality that right not to enlist becomes meaningless to a youth who beholds the alternative of joblessness and hunger.

To insist upon voluntary enlistment as an alternative to the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill, without at the same time insisting that every youth volunteering should be offered as an alternative a decent job with a decent wage attached to the job, is to be expected from demagogues like Wheeler and Vandenberg; but no one interested in the labor movement should give the least support to such a proposal.

If there is a worker who is class-conscious enough to see the necessity of getting military training he should not volunteer for that purpose. He should demand that he be given military training by his union,