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LENIN

LEVEN years have elapsed since the death of Lenin. But even though great changes have come over the face of the world and the labor movement that Lenin knew, everything that has happened has served only to verify and strengthen the ideas and achievements with which the name of this greatest of modern revolutionary leaders is so inseparably connected.

Lenin's ideas are more potent and sure-footed today not because of the futile attempts to convert the dead leader into an infallible god who must be worshiped, whose words must be mechanically repeated in and out of season. Rather have they gained in influence because the events of the last decade, whether they have brought advances or setbacks to the working class movement, have demonstrated with a growing force the truth that the exploited and oppressed masses of humanity are to be liberated from the social order that strangles them, only by following in Lenin's footsteps.

LENIN was primarily and above all a proletarian revolutionist. He was animated by a central idea and a single ideal—the liberation of the oppressed and exploited from the chains of slavery. In his youth he became imbued with an ineradicable hatred of czarism and capitalism. He set his life's course towards the goal of ridding the world of modern slavery, beginning with the overthrow of the czarist autocracy in the Russian empire. His principal instrument—the principal instrument of the working class as the only consistently progressive force in modern times—he conceived to be the revolutionary party, as had Marx and Engels before him.

To advocate stubbornly the idea that even in backward Russia the future of the masses lay in the hands of the working class, required that deep conviction of the correctness of Marxian theory and a power of penetration into the realities of social and economic development, that made Lenin outstanding even in the select ranks of the revolutionary movement. If that spirit of concrete realism, which is an essential part of Marxism, made it possible for Lenin to deal practically with every situation, to seek allies in every progressive force regardless of how short a distance they could march in common, it also made it the central part of his work to cement together an iron regiment of revolutionists into the Bolshevik party.

LENIN'S party stood aloof from no struggle, regardless of how little developed might be the masses who engaged in it, no matter how conservative might be the shell in which the struggle was first contained. Where the workers sought a wage increase of a few cents per hour, or an improvement in their conditions, Lenin and his party placed themselves automatically on their side—asking nobody's permission to cooperate and putting no conditions for the assistance they rendered. Where the workers chafed under the yoke of imperial despotism and sought a means whereby a more democratic regime might be established, Lenin's party stood in the forefront of the struggle. Where the peasants rebelled against the misery and poverty of their lives under the rule of the feudal lords, the Bolsheviks were by their side, explaining, in the course of the fight, the indispensable need of allying their efforts with those of the workers in a common struggle. Every event was utilized by the Bolsheviks to direct attention to the need of overthrowing the monarchy and making way for the final struggle of the masses against capitalism and for their own emancipation.

Lenin directed his blows not only against the enemy of the working class outside its ranks, but also against the foe, well-meaning or malign, on the inside. If the Bolshevik party was able, in 1914, to withstand the ravages of social chauvinism which swept the Second International into the trenches under the banner of imperialism, it was because it had been prepared in advance for its internationalist position by the struggle against the "Populists", the Mensheviks, and all other forms of reformism and compromise. If the Bolshevik party, further, was able in 1917 to lead the masses of Russian workers and peasants to the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the first successful working class government, it was because it had been steered and tempered in a thousand preliminary battles against the ruling class and against conciliators in the labor movement.

LENIN is an immortal of the working class, therefore, not only because of his ideas, but only because he dug revolutionary Marxism out from under the refuse heap with which the bankrupt Second International had buried it, but because he succeeded in incorporating his ideas into the two great living realities of his time: the Russian workers' republic and the resurrected Revolutionary International.

The cruel death which snatched him prematurely from the ranks of the class to which he had devoted such a magnificent life, made it impossible for Lenin to complete his work. The wave of reaction which set in after his death brought to the surface, and then to the helm, elements against whom he had contended all during his lifetime and especially during the latter part of his life. His greatest misfortune occurred not during his lifetime but after it. His ideas were disfigured and then canonized into a contorted and lifeless dogma. In place of the working class democracy for which he had fought was placed a disintegrating bureaucracy. The internationalism with which his life's work was literally drenched was replaced by a narrow-minded nationalism. The Soviet republic which he led in founding and building up was weakened, sapped and thrown into a mortal danger by those who usurped his leadership. The Third International which he led in organizing and consolidating as the general staff of the world revolution, was undermined, dismembered, and eventually destroyed as a revolutionary organization.

Not discouraged by these events, but rather continuing to draw our inspiration from the tenacious and confident struggle he carried on for the ideal of the world socialist society, the revolutionists of today have once more raised his banner. We want to commemorate the anniversary of Lenin, not by fine speeches and articles, but by strengthening our determination and increasing our activity to accomplish in this country what Lenin achieved in Russia. The Workers Party, which stands on the foundations of Lenin's work and ideas, and adopts his methods, proudly proclaims its goal to be the working class struggle against the iniquities of capitalism, against exploitation and misery, against war and Fascist barbarism, the working class revolution to smash the cursed system of capitalism and replace it with the new order—world socialism!

In the spirit of Lenin, the thinker, the guide, the man of action, the proletarian revolutionist! For the working class—first, last, and always! For the Fourth International, the rightful heir of Lenin's work and aspirations! For the international socialist order!

W P Moves National Office Takes Floor at 2W. 15th St.

Comrades! Friends! Sympathizers! We have done our part; we have moved to the new headquarters—the entire third floor of 2 West 15th St., replete with spacious, well lit offices. Room for the National Headquarters, for the Workers School, for the District Office, for trade union and unemployed work, and for the new Pioneer Bookshop.

An expanding party must have large headquarters. But alas! Headquarters do not grow on trees. Now it is up to you. Come to our support; send us money—nickels, dimes, quarters, half dollars, dollars, fives and tens. This is the critical moment, we must have funds.

In addition to the new office, we have the cost of moving, the necessity of expanding our printing plant, of obtaining a new press to take care of increased New Militant and New International circulation, the cost of our growing trade union and unemployed work, of the new school and the bookshop. Shame us for having underestimated you; make the foundation fund go over the top. Pay your pledges, and pledge again. Don't miss this opportunity, abash us—subscribe and over-subscribe. Make the foundation fund go over the top.

JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY.

Trotsky Answers Indictment

The FEDERAL BUDGET

(From Washington Correspondent)
WASHINGTON.—Just what is it, when the capitalist state writes in the agencies of depression, which "unbalances" the Federal budget? If we listened to the President, we might get the idea that relief expenditures are to blame; when the conclusion is drawn, cut down on relief. Let us, instead, look at the record as displayed in the recent Treasury report and set forth in the President's budget message. During 1934, the Federal government paid out 7 billion dollars and took in 3 billion; for the difference, the public debt was augmented.

Billion for Bondholders
How was the money spent? Some 750 million went to meet interest on the public debt; 350 million more to retire part of the debt outstanding. In short, over a billion dollars was devoted to the support of bondholders.

Pensions to World War veterans accounted for another 500 million. The Army and the Navy took between them another half billion dollars for the current needs of the military and naval establishment; so far, that is, as the direct data show. We really should add to this sum many hundreds of millions of dollars hidden away under the PWA appropriations and elsewhere. In sum, considerably more than 2 billion dollars was expended upon the luxuries of imperialist war, past, present, and future.

This is not the end of the story. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration expended almost 300 million as a reward to farmers for plowing under crops and taking part of out of cultivation. The Farm Credit Administration laid down \$150,000,000, not to rescue farmers, but to salvage the holders of farm mortgages. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation chipped in for almost 500 million to prop up the top-heavy and tottering structure of private debt. To preserve the institution of private banking, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation dug down into its purse for 150 million. And so it went.

In sum, considerably more than one billion dollars went to encourage wanton destruction of the means of livelihood, to maintain the solvency and income of mortgage holders, and to help keep the banks safe for private profit. Recapitulating, the federal government spent a good deal more than 3 billion dollars on anti-social purposes. Hundreds of millions more should be added to allow for less readily ascertainable expenditures of the same type. Cut out these sums, and the budget would almost balance without taking a penny away from relief. Better

(Continued on Page 4)

Bosses Pay Prosecutor In Sacramento Red Trial

BULLETIN
The Independent Union of All Workers, with headquarters in Minnesota, has sent the following telegram to the Sacramento defense:

"I.U.A.W. protests against prosecution of 18 cannery and agricultural industrial union members and use of action in attempt of Industrial Alliance and Growers' Association to smash unionism. View criminal syndicalism law as vicious. Favor its repeal. Organization represents over 5,000 workers in 13 cities or states."

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 16.—The trial of the eighteen workers indicted under the Criminal Syndicalism Act opened here this morning in a tense atmosphere hostile to the working class defendants.

League Men In Conference In N.W. Ohio

(Special to New Militant)
TOLEDO, Ohio.—Over 100 elected delegates, representing 25 locals of the Unemployed League in Northwest Ohio with over 5,000 members, met at the headquarters of the Lucas County Unemployed League in Toledo, January 13, for the first N.W. District Conference of the Ohio Unemployed League. Although the first League in this district is only a year and a half old, the delegates were already veterans of the class struggle, having participated in scores of strikes, marches, demonstrations in the past year. Sam Pollock, vice-president of the N.W. District of the Ohio Unemployed League, presided.

Debate after delegate gave reports, showing the powerful growth of the Unemployed Leagues in this area under the leadership of members of the Workers Party. It was a remarkable and stirring account from the lips of the workers themselves of a constant and courageous struggle for better living conditions.

The delegates, in an enthusiastic and intelligent fashion, laid out their plans for their coming fight against the new national slave program advanced by Roosevelt, analyzed the militant mass action tactics to be used, and pledged themselves to a finish fight against all fascist programs including those of Father Coughlin, Huey Long, Alfred Lawson and William Dudley Field.

The conference lasted from 2 in the afternoon until 9:30 in the evening, with pause, every problem being analyzed and clear and decisive decisions reached, decisions spelled in terms of greater mass action.

ORDER W. P. PAMPHLETS NOW.

Despite the fact that public sentiment last week had apparently succeeded in ousting former District Attorney McAllister from the trial—the trial was to have begun a week ago, but the newly elected District Attorney Otis D. Babcock asked for a week's delay in order to prepare himself for the case—McAllister appeared today as the prosecutor. McAllister was responsible for the original arrests and indictments and had been defeated for re-election. The local capitalist press and the businessmen's associations had been demanding that special funds be authorized to retain McAllister, and they have now succeeded.

Leo Gallagher, attorney for the International Labor Defense, raised constitutional objections to McAllister, but the judge, Del M. Lemonson, waved them aside. Albert Goldman, attorney for the Non-Partisan Defense, pointed out to the court the evidences of mob spirit, but the motion was denied.

Gallagher charged that McAllister's apparently small funds are being supplemented by funds raised by the local bankers among themselves.

Gallagher, for the International Labor Defense, and Goldman, for the Non-Partisan Labor Defense, are cooperating in the courtroom, consulting together and dividing the work between themselves. The Communist Party and the Socialist Party have accepted proposals made by the Non-Partisan Labor Defense for setting up a joint committee on which all the political and defense organizations will be represented and which will take over the conducting of the case. Final settlement of the character and scope of the joint committee will be made at a meeting on Saturday.

3,000 in N.Y. Biscuit Strike

Three thousand workers of the National Biscuit Company, New York branch of the Inside Bakery Workers Federal Union, are out on strike to break the union splitting tactics of the company. The strike was called in sympathy with the Philadelphia workers and now includes the York, Pa., the Atlanta, Ga., and Newark plants, some 7,000 workers in all.

Every Man Out
The New York strike is a fighting strike. Every man in the plant is out, including the truck drivers, whom the company unionized by its own cheating tactics. The workers are showing remarkable militancy for an eight months' old union. A strong picket line has the factory sewed up, picketing has been extended to stores throughout

(Continued on Page 4)

Links G.P.U. with Kirov Assassination

The following article by Leon Trotsky, dealing with the Kirov assassination and the infamous attempts of the Stalin regime to connect Trotsky with this assassination is of the utmost significance and should be carefully read and studied by all revolutionary workers. It throws the searchlight on the system responsible for the assassination of Kirov and the subsequent executions. The remarks made concerning the French Stalinists and L'Humanite can be applied with equal force to their American counterparts and the Daily Worker.—Ed.

By LEON TROTSKY
After the inevitable day's delay, I received a Paris newspaper of December 28, containing extracts from the indictment, with a commentary by one Duclos. As both the extracts and the commentary originate from the G.P.U. there is no need to enter into a discussion with hired lackeys. It will suffice for us to disclose the plans of their masters.

Just as one could have expected, the indictment doesn't mention the initial amalgam fell apart into dust.

However, concurrently it has fulfilled its task by psychologically preparing for another amalgam: in the indictment there emerges suddenly—suddenly, for naive people—

Union Victory Ends St. Paul Garage Strike

BULLETIN
A strike favorable to the union was voted Wednesday night for Garage Mechanics Union Local 459 of St. Paul. The settlement includes recognition of the union with shop committee, wage rates of 65 cents an hour for journeymen, 55 cents for helpers, guarantee of 30 hours' work a week; for grocers, washers and runners, \$18 weekly minimum, 44-hour work week, eight-hour day with overtime pay of 1 1/2 times wage rate. Minneapolis is now negotiating settlement.

(Special to New Militant)
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—As the dual strike of auto mechanics in Minneapolis and St. Paul goes into its second week, the strikers are militant as ever, spurred by the wounding of six of their members by bosses' gunmen.

In St. Paul the garages are still closed 100 percent and the bosses are negotiating for a settlement. In Minneapolis, however, the bosses have unleashed a campaign of terror and vilification. The two unions are cooperating perfectly, with St. Paul strikers on the Minneapolis picket lines.

Bosses' Cop Shoots Three
On Jan. 9, in Minneapolis, three members of the Garage Mechanics Union were shot in cold blood by Jay Perkins, one of the bosses' special cops. Claire Hogan of St. Paul had his right leg broken by a 45 slug. Burns Powers was wounded in the leg and Everett Lindfors in the face. A committee of pickets was about to enter the McDonald-Giffman Garage to confer with the employer when Perkins blazed away. The boss press reported one

of the strikers was killed. The personality of the "consul" at once stands revealed in glaring light. The "consul" is wide-awake! The "consul" is at his post! The "consul" requires a tiny document, a letter from the terrorists financed by him to—Trotsky. Did the con-

(Continued on Page 4)

Muste, Cannon In Canada; Find Workers Party Active There

Making a couple of preliminary visits in Canada, A. J. Muste, national secretary of the Workers Party of the United States, and James P. Cannon, editor of the New Militant, have launched their tour to present the W. P. program to the workers of the country.

First reports from Comrades Muste and Cannon tell of a growing militancy among Canadian workers, and of Tory Premier Bennett's "new deal" gestures to try to halt this ferment.

In Toronto the Workers Party of Canada, sister organization to the W. P. of the U.S., has an important and widening influence. In Hamilton, Ont., where labor has long been conservative, and in Tonawanda, N. Y., where as recently as last year a Democratic politician dominated the unemployed organization, workers listened eagerly to the message of the Workers Party.

From week to week the New Militant will follow Comrades Muste and Cannon in their tour across the country.

By A. J. MUSTE
TORONTO, Ont.—The first stop Comrade Cannon and I are making on our tour to present the Workers Party program to the workers of the United States is in Canada! This we may take as a symbol of

international working class solidarity and a prophecy of an international Workers' Republic.

Speak to 400
For our mass meeting here more than 400 workers crowded the Labor Lyceum, notwithstanding the fact that the Communist party staged a rival meeting. The workers stayed until almost midnight, asking questions. They showed intense interest in recent events in the Soviet Union; Comrade Cannon's replies completely silenced the Communist party members of the audience.

The Canadian Worker admits that two Ukrainian workers who went to Russia, one deported from Canada for C. P. activities, were recently executed by the Communist party in the S.U.

The Workers Party of Canada has a flourishing branch here, another in nearby Hamilton, and in Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver, with contacts in other towns. Its Program of Action includes: 1) a \$1,500 fund to enable it to issue a weekly organ; 2) a tour by Secretary Jack MacDonald in the spring; 3) a national conference following the tour.

Here in Toronto, our W.P. comrades are the leading influence in a promising unemployed movement. At the office of Vapaa Sana, a bi-weekly Finnish paper, we found

translating the Declaration of Principles of the W.P.U.S., which is running in the paper.

Canada's "New Deal"
There is excitement here over radio broadcasts of the Tory premier, R. B. Bennett. This conservative politician is adopting Rooseveltian tactics, declaring "laissez-faire, old-style capitalism" is dead and advocating social insurance, "fair distribution of income" (without very specific suggestions), control of stock speculation, etc. The fact that a Tory must come out for such a program is a measure of the revolt stirring among the masses.

In the United States we have seen what a "new deal" really means to workers. Here Bennett seems to be taking the wind out of the Liberal party sails on the eve of election. Even the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, social-democratic farmer-labor party, finds it hard to criticize Bennett's program; there is even talk of a "national" cabinet, with the possibility that the C.C.F. leader, J. S. Woodworth, and Bennett will yet do a Stanley Baldwin-Ramsay MacDonald brother act.

Opportunity for W. P.
All this means there is a real opportunity for the W. P. of Canada, as the Marxist party able to anal-

alyze these issues clearly and keep the workers from being misled by vague promises.

There is a splendid group of young comrades here. After our meeting, when we were having coffee and tea (yes, both!) in a restaurant, they sang labor and revolutionary songs. The branch has a chorus. New York and other districts take notice!—That's an idea for us. And we should have a song book.

On for Hamilton!
HAMILTON, Ont.—This is the most highly industrialized town, in proportion to the population, in Canada. But the labor and radical movement is weak. The discontent of the workers expresses itself in voting for "friends of labor" of the A. F. of L. stripe.

Yet there is some radical activity. A small but lively branch of the W. P. of Canada vigorously pushes its propaganda. Our meeting here was not large, but the workers showed by their 25 questions after our speeches how eager they are for help in forming a revolutionary program.

TONAWANDA, N. Y.—Back to the United States! In a rather bleak hall in this industrial center hangs a charter of an A. F. of L. central trades council, and around it half a dozen local charters—of

union locals long since defunct. Here an unemployed organization met last year, under the influence of a Democratic politician. A couple of our comrades were expelled for being too radical. It, too, is now dead.

In this hall, on Sunday afternoon, we talked to a group of deeply interested workers about what might be in the U. S. and of labor's road to power.

When we had finished, one of these workers said, "Send a young comrade up here as an organizer, and I'll see that he gets a bed and three squares a day."

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