

"Let the ruling classes tremble at a Communist revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win. Workingmen of all countries, unite!" —(COMMUNIST MANIFESTO.)

Background of Collapse of Trotskyism in Germany

By KARL KREIBICH
Continued

"Trotsky's Fraction" was a type of that little group of literary people who existed only in the emigration and not in the movement in Russia itself. Trotsky lived by playing the conciliator and unifier; he lived on splits and splitting. In the pamphlet "On the right of self-determination of the Nations" Lenin wrote: "Trotsky never had firm opinions on any serious questions of Marxism; he always crept into the cracks and fissures of this or that difference of opinion, and at the same time sprang from one side to the other."

With these tactics he was successful against the Bolsheviks, against Lenin, for the last time at the Plenum of the Central Council of the Social Democratic Labor Party of Russia in January, 1910, before it came to a definite split. He succeeded, against Lenin, in getting some cunning amendments to the resolutions and having his "Pravda" recognized as the party organ. But in the same year it came to a conflict between him and the representative of the Central Committee, Kamenev, and the role of the Trotskyist "Pravda" as party organ was played out.

A FINAL SEPARATION
In the year 1912, the Party Conference was held in Prague, from which all the groups allied with the liquidators kept away. At this Conference it came to a final separation between the Party and the Mensheviks and the liquidators of all varieties, and the social democratic labor party of Russia finally became the Bolshevik Party.

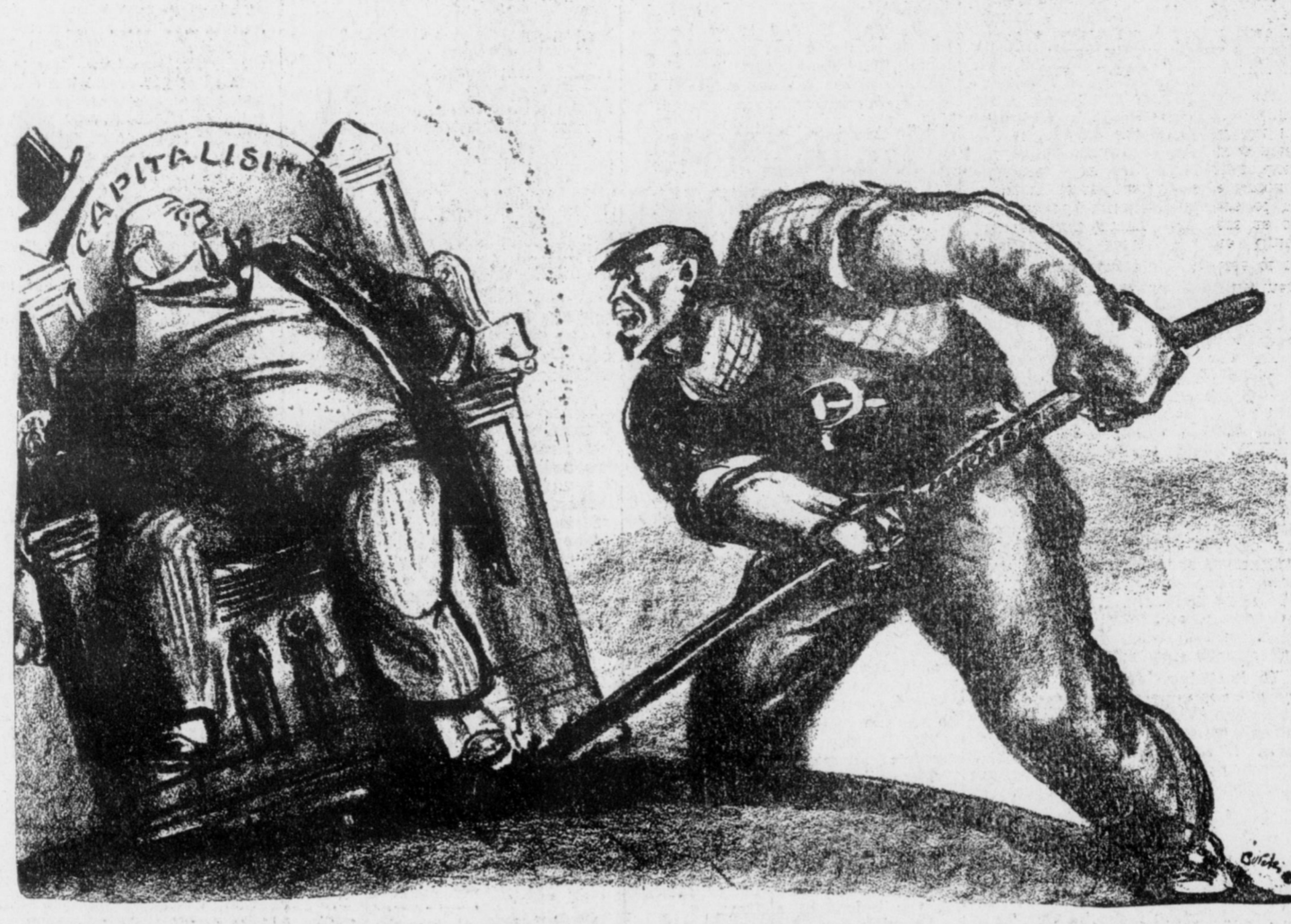
The liquidators and their friends were furious. The most furious of all was Trotsky, who now saw no chink into which he could creep. In the Berlin "Vorwärts" of March 26, 1912, he published an anonymous article on the Prague Conference entitled "On the Russian Party Life," which Lenin described as a shameful, lying article. Lenin's reply, "The anonymous writer in the 'Vorwärts' and the situation in the Social Democratic Labor Party of Russia" (Vol. XV), was rejected by the chief editor of the "Vorwärts," Hilferding, and the Bolsheviks then published it in German as a pamphlet which they sent to the social democratic organizations.

There now stood on the one side the united front Bolshevik Party, and on the other side the motley crowd of liquidators, Trotskyists, Plechanovists and other groups and groups—what was more natural than the idea should arise of uniting all this motley crowd into one camp? And who was more natural to lead this task than Trotsky, standing "above" all and on good terms with all?

HEADED BLOC OF ANTI-BOLSHEVISTS
Thus Trotsky, quite as a matter of course, was at the head of that Conference of nearly all the opponents of the Bolsheviks, which met at Vienna in August, 1912, and at which the anti-Bolshevik August Bloc was set up. Here the damnable Bolshevik influence on the former decisions of the Party to which they themselves had belonged, was got rid of. In the political resolution the demand for the democratic republic was substituted by the "full sovereignty" of the Duma and adult suffrage. The demand for the confiscation of the big landed estates was substituted by "examination of the agrarian legislation of the third Duma." The conference then pronounced in favor of an election bloc with the Cadets (the "Constitutional Democrats" of the Liberal Party of Milukov) and for the liquidation of the revolutionary legal party.

And this happened shortly after the strike of the workers in the Lena gold fields and the blood bath which the creatures of the Czar carried out among them, which had given the impulse to a new upsurge of the revolutionary movement in Russia. One strike followed another, and the fact that the peasants were beginning to stir as well as the workers was shown by various movements in the army

THE LEVER



Manifesto of Communist International on 50th Anniversary of Marx's Death

MOSCOW, March 13.—On the occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the death of Karl Marx, the founder of the theory and practice of the proletarian revolutionary movement, the Executive Committee of the Communist International published a declaration to the working men and women of all countries and to the oppressed masses of the entire world. Fifty years ago, on March 14, 1883, Karl Marx, the greatest thinker and the greatest revolutionary in the history of mankind, died. He was the man, the declaration states, who proved that wealth and poverty do not arise from the unalterable laws of nature or god; the man who proved that tyranny and slavery are the result of a definite mode of production and the social institutions that arise therefrom; and which institutions are created and overturned by classes struggling against one another.

Bared Secrets of Society
"He was the man," continues the declaration, "who discovered the secret of capitalist society, the secret of the accumulation of capital on the basis of the exploitation of the working class. He showed that capitalism is creating for its own annihilation and the establishment of socialism by the gravedigger of capitalism—the modern working class. He showed that the working class, in the struggle against the exploiting classes will destroy them and build a classless society. He was the man who founded and led the first International (The International Workingmen's Association).

Victory of Marxism
"On this fiftieth anniversary of the death of Karl Marx, when we look at the world, we see revealed a picture of the historic victory of Marxism. Socialism is already being constructed in one sixth of the surface of the inhabitable globe—in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. "Marxism is the science of the working class which not only explains the world, but also shows the proletariat how to transform the world. The struggle for Marxism and is an inseparable part of the struggle of the working class against the capitalist class."

Attempts to Destroy Marxism
The spread of Marxism, the declaration points out, led to attempts to destroy Marxism by falsification. Headed by Karl Kautsky, the centrists "created the theoretical basis for the policy of collaboration with the capitalist class. Instead of the revolutionary overthrow of the capitalist state, they advocated peaceful reforms through parliament. Instead of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat they proposed the peaceful growing of capitalism into socialism. "This reformist conception acquired general sway in the parties of the Second International after the death of Frederick Engels, the great companion-in-arms of Karl Marx. Revolutionary Marxism was abandoned in the Second International when capitalism entered the phase of imperialism."

The Great Betrayal of 1914
"At the beginning of the imperialist war in 1914 the Socialist Parties went over to the side of their own imperialism and helped the capitalist class drive worker against worker and peasant against peasant in world slaughter. "It was precisely at this time that Lenin, the equal of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, the founder and leader of the Bolshevik Party, the only consistent Marxist revolutionary Party, raised the banner of revolutionary proletarian internationalism, the banner of the Third International, and called for the turning of the imperialist war between the imperialist states, into a civil war against capitalism."

are attempting to convince the masses there are two Marxist parties, "one of which is the Party of social-fascism." "The declaration then asks, Is it possible that Marxism means in one Party the struggle for higher wages, for unemployment relief, and in the other support of war cuts and reduction of unemployment relief? Is it possible Marxism means for one Party sacrifice and struggle against the capitalist class, shooting and hanging, while for the other party ministerial posts in capitalist government, posts of police chiefs, hangmen of revolutionary proletarians? Is it possible that Marxism in one country led to socialism, and in another country to fascism? "Think it over, proletarians! Can there be two kinds of Marxism? Think it over and decide whether or not we are right when we declare that Marxism belongs to the Communists, to us Communists who, in

REVEAL BURNER OF REICHSTAG WAS PROMISED \$50,000 FOR THE JOB He Had German, Not Dutch Passport, and Was Nazi Member

PARIS, March 13 (By Radiofax).—The firing of the German Reichstag building is directly connected with the German fascist chiefs in disclosures published today by "L'Humanite," which writes: "We established that the provocateur Vanderlube, according to his confession made on June 30, 1932, belonged to the German National Socialist (official fascist) Party; that he had a passport made out by a German and not by a Dutchman, and that he had been in Potsdam, Prussia, the week before the Reichstag arson." "These disclosures finally destroy the fascist version of Communist responsibility for the firing of the Reichstag. We have also learned that Vanderlube was promised \$50,000 for setting fire to the parliament building. He was guaranteed his release after two months' imprisonment and was promised said release on the strength of Article 50 of the German Criminal Code, which provides for releases of any person "declared irresponsible at the moment when he committed crime."

Nazi Concocted Plot.
There is no doubt in the light of these revelations and the flimsy nature of the fascist version of arson that practically the entire French bourgeois press has been constrained to reject that version and to even openly charge that the German fascists concocted the arson scheme to justify their murderous terror against their political opponents.

N. Y. John Reed Club Member Beaten in Berlin By Fascists
BERLIN, March 13.—Edward Dahlberg, writer, a member of the New York John Reed Club and a contributor to the New Masses, was severely beaten here Saturday night by a fascist thug.

Pope Attacks USSR in New Speech; Puts Hope in Imperialism
VATICAN CITY, March 13.—In a speech before the cardinals' consistory today, Pope Pius made one of his usual attacks on the Soviet Union. He also criticized Mexico and Spain, where the governments, under pressure of the masses and in their fight against the rival power of the Catholic Church, have deprived the priests of a good deal of their former power. "At the same time the Pope, in harmony with the policies of Italian imperialism, had not a word to say

Marxist Theory of Crises Outlasts All Attacks of Revisionists

Marx and Engels, the founders of scientific socialism, in analyzing the fundamental law of capitalist development, clearly explained the causes of crises. They showed how the social nature of production and the private appropriation by the capitalists of the products produced by the working class is the source of all the contradictions of the capitalist system. "Thus, Marx in Capital states: "The last cause of all real crises always remains the poverty of restricted consumption of all the masses as compared to the tendency of capitalist production to develop the productive forces in such a way that only the absolute power of consumption of the entire society would be their limit."

Lenin, the greatest Marxist of the present age, applied and further developed Marxism in the epoch of imperialism, emphasizing that the contradictions of capitalism are here accentuated and that the epoch of imperialism ushers in the period of proletarian revolutions. In discussing the program of the Bolsheviks in 1917-18 Lenin, to combat certain erroneous conceptions on the development of imperialism, stated: "In its present version the general part of the program contains a description and an analysis of the more substantial characteristics of capitalism as a social-economic order. These characteristics have essentially not been changed by imperialism, the epoch of finance capital. Imperialism constitutes a continuation of capitalist development, its highest stage which is in a certain sense transitional toward socialism."

Imperialism in reality does not and cannot reconstruct capitalism from the bottom up. Imperialism complicates and sharpens the contradictions of capitalism, makes a muddle of freedom of competition and monopoly, but cannot do away with change of markets, competition, crises, etc."

"Organized Capitalism"
Basing themselves on revisionism, the leaders of the Second International, overwhelmed by the rapid development of productive forces which was characteristic of the post-war period of capitalism, after the defeat of the revolutionary struggles of the European proletariat and the victory of the proletariat of the U. S. over the forces of intervention, developed the theories of "organized capitalism" which they claimed eliminated the anarchy of capitalist production and crises.

At the height of the "prosperity" period of imperialism, at the highest point in the expansion and development of productive forces, the Communist International meeting at the Sixth World Congress in 1928 foresaw the breakdown in the relative stabilization of capitalism, opening up a period of acute crises, and the revolutions. But on the eve of the present crisis, and even when the crisis had already broken out, exposing fully the anarchy of capitalist production, the Socialists as well as the renegades from Communism still spoke about a steady state, the downward tendency of capitalist production, the rapidly developing economic crisis, and stated in an article by Max Schachtman in the December 14, 1929 issue of the Militant: "This does not yet point to a crisis, but indicates a growing depression."

At the same time, while the reformist theories of a gradual improvement in the conditions of the working class were developing, when they saw only the strength of capitalism when they saw in the development of cartels, trusts and international agreements "organized capitalism" that will do away with crises and competition, the Communist International pointed out that precisely this development of capitalism has accentuated the inherent contradictions of capitalism, leading ever sharper and more devastating periods of crisis.

Soviet Police Arrest Four Britons in Raid
Based apparently on evidence that they were engaging in anti-Soviet activities, four Britons on the staff of Metropolitan-Vickers, a British corporation, and four Russian employees of the company were jailed in three raids yesterday by members of the OGPU (Soviet political police), according to capitalist press reports. Replying to inquiries made by the British Embassy, the Soviet foreign office said it would give precise details regarding the cause of the arrests tomorrow.

"HUNGRY SEEK GOLD"
SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—Continuing to blow soap bubbles for the benefit of the thousands of unemployed of California who are demanding immediate relief and unemployment insurance, Gov. Rolph today declared that he was looking into a scheme where "500,000 to 300,000 unemployed" would be sent out to hunt in mythical gold, providing the Federal Farm Board or some other governmental agency agrees to equip them with trucks, tents and tools.

WORKS OF MARXISM-LENINISM

International Publishers has set itself the task of publishing in English translations the works of Marx and Engels, and of Lenin and Stalin. The books already published are listed below and many additional works are now in preparation. These books are indispensable to a Marxist-Leninist.

MARX AND ENGELS	
Manifesto of the Communist Party, by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels	10
Wage-Labor and Capital, by Karl Marx	10
The Fourteenth of March, 1883, Engels on the Death of Marx	10
Capital, Vol. I, by Karl Marx	3.75
Selected Essays, by Karl Marx	1.75
The Communist Manifesto, with extensive explanatory and historical notes	2.00
The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte, by Karl Marx	1.50
The Peasant War in Germany, by Friedrich Engels	1.50
LENIN	
Towards the Seizure of Power, 2 volumes	each 1.50
The Collected Works, 8 books	11.75
These include:	
Toward the Seizure of Power (2 books)	
The Revolution of 1917 (2 books)	
The Imperialist War	
The Iskra Period (2 books)	
Materialism and Empirio-Criticism	
The Teachings of Karl Marx	15
State and Revolution	30
What Is to Be Done?	50
Letters From Afar	15
Will the Bolsheviks Retain State Power?	15
(10 other titles in the Little Lenin Library)	
STALIN	
Foundations of Leninism	40
Leninism	2.50
Questions Concerning the History of Bolshevism	10
Complete list and descriptions of publications may be obtained from International Publishers, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City	