

# HAIL THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION!

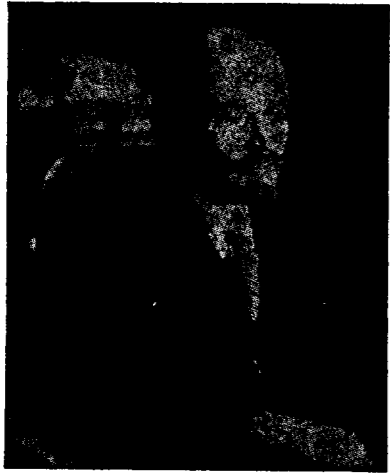
# NEW MILITANT

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V. I. Lenin

By JAMES P. CANNON

November 7th is our day. For internationalists the world over, it is the day of the great vindication of their ideas and the harbinger of their final victory on an international scale. This is the spirit in which all the authentic representatives of the great proletarian revolution in Russia celebrate its 18th anniversary. Not as a completed, self-sufficient national affair, but as a beginning of the international revolution—this is the inner meaning of the workers' victory in Russia as its organizers and leaders explained it and as we understand it. We hail the Russian revolution as the prelude to the world "October."

The Russian revolution represents the triumph of an idea which had penetrated the masses and become a material force. Marx transformed socialism from utopia to science; the Russian revolution developed the science into action. Since November 7, 1917 the theoretical concept of the proletarian revolution has been a demonstrated reality over one-sixth of the globe and an imminent challenge to the whole capitalist world. That is why the Soviet Union has been and remains the great magnet of attraction for the revolutionary workers in all countries.

It was the inspiring force in the regroupment of the vanguard which had been dispersed and demoralized by the treachery of the Social Democracy in the war, and also the rallying point for the masses in their struggle against capitalism on a world-wide arena. The will to defend the Soviet Union which animated every class-conscious worker in the capitalist countries was expressed—as Lenin taught—by the revival of the revolutionary fight against the exploiters at home. That is the line upon which we reconstituted the American movement. It remains our line today.

The Russian revolution demonstrated the heroic qualities of the proletariat and showed that revolutionary Marxism alone is capable of shaping leaders equal to the highest test of the historic turning point of humanity. In the persons of Lenin and Trotsky the revolution found its authentic representatives—organizers of the victory who stood on a historic level with the founders of the doctrine, Marx and Engels. In the organization of the Red Army and its magnificent and victorious campaigns against the people's enemies in the civil war and the war of intervention the unbending resourcefulness, creative energy and courage of the historically rising class was displayed. The working class, even in a backward country in which it constitutes but a small percentage of the total population, is capable of making its revolution and also of defending it. This is the message of the Russian Revolution to the whole class. What miracles of energy may confidently be expected from the working class in the advanced countries when the masses are fused with a Marxist leadership at the mo-

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## Green Trains Guns on Militant Minneapolis Labor; Appeals to Open Shoppery Against Local 574

### Peace Parade Bluff in Fact and Figures

#### Unions Protest Use of Name in Jamboree Led by Father Divine

The Daily Worker reports that 50,000 turned out for the People's Parade for Peace . . . the metropolitan papers put the figure at 15,000, including 2000 followers of Father Divine's eggshell-blue limousine.

Two letters we have received make it clear that the Daily Worker's estimate was arrived at by counting the organizations who did not march in the parade. From the American Youth Congress the following:

"Editor, New Militant  
"2 West 15th Street  
"New York City

"Dear Sir:

"The national council of the American Youth Congress did not meet in time to consider the People's March for Peace. Therefore any public statement to the effect that we have endorsed this demonstration is unauthorized.

Very truly yours,  
William M. Hinckley,  
Executive Secretary."

Our information was derived from an article on page 1 of the Daily Worker for October 22: "In a ringing statement endorsing the People's March for Peace . . . Wal-

### INSPIRED!

#### Il Duce Colors Hearst Stories on Ethiopia

Readers of the Hearst press, 28 newspapers with a total daily circulation of 5,500,000, and other newspapers carrying the Hearst-owned International News Photo Service, are being daily fed photographs of the Ethiopian war, none of which are taken by American photographers, but are supplied to Hearst by Mussolini's official picture agency, Luce! Editors have to rely on the Italian firm's word that the pictures are bona fide.

This is the most obvious example of the way in which Fascist propaganda about the war is being fed to the American masses. But it is only part of the story. Mussolini has made special arrangements to accommodate the Hearst, United Press and Associated Press correspondents directly behind the Italian lines. This is in order to secure "eyewitness stories," which carry more plausibility than the usual dispatches. But all correspondents' reports must travel the regular military wireless route, with censorship at Asmara and then again at Rome. Nothing gets through this filter except stories satisfactory to the Fascists.

An example of the usefulness to the Fascists of so-called eyewitness stories is the A. P. dispatch sent by Andree Berding, who is being accommodated by high officers of the Italian Army. According to this lackey, on a 26 hour visit to the northern front, he found the natives not only already accustomed to the Fascist occupation, but that "Scores of Ethiopians gave the Fascist salute" and "Young Ethiopians already were calling out Buon Giorno."

Unfortunately, the lack of adequate communications and the difficulties of coverage from the Ethiopian side have so far made it impossible to counteract the Fascist propaganda by more accurate news.

### Extend the October Revolution!



## France Faces Civil War as C.P. Prepares Government for Imperialist Defense

By H. F. ROBERTS

Approaching war—now closer than ever with the impending conclusion of an Anglo-French alliance—is hastening the maturing of the internal political crisis in France. Laval stands today atop a teetering structure which will dissolve and disappear in the decisive days to come.

France faces civil war. The result will be either a new star in the European Fascist constellation or a revolutionary workers' and peasants' government. The choice of those two alternatives is being made now, when the preparation of the French working class for the offensive against war and Fascism—offensive against the bourgeois state—is the only hope of preventing Fascism from grinding the workers' organizations out of existence and hurling France and all Europe into war.

What is monstrous in the present crisis in France, is the fact that the way may well be paved to fascism and to war by a Government of the Front Populaire. Under the direct pressure of Cachin, Thorez and Co., the Front Populaire is striving to prove to the French bourgeoisie that it does not intend to fight the bourgeois state, that it is capable of mobilizing the French workers for the holy war against German Fascism—for the defense of "democracy"—for the defense of the French imperialist state.

Class Struggle Set Aside  
Class lines and the class struggle have been entirely obliterated by the Front Populaire. At its meetings the red flag of the workers is set alongside the tricolor of the French bourgeoisie. On its platform sit representatives of the

French workers and the Daladiers, the Cots, the representatives of the French bourgeoisie. Daladier, "the murderer of workers of February 6," urged the Front Populaire policy upon the Radical Socialist Party at its Congress last week as an "alliance" of the third estate and the proletariat." The Radical Socialist

### Britain Acts for the 'Small Nations'

Since 1870 the British government has annexed the following "independent" territories:

Baluchistan, Burma, Cyprus, North Borneo, Wei-hai-Wei, Hongkong, Koweit, Sinal, North Guinea, South Guinea, East Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga Islands, Egypt, Sudan, Uganda, British East Africa, British Somaliland, Zanzibar, Transvaal, Orange Free State, Rhodesia, British Central Africa, Nigeria.

In addition, the following territories were mandated to Britain at the end of the World War: South West Africa, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Trans-Jordan, Tanganyika, Togo, Camerons, Samoa and other Pacific Islands. And Sir Samuel Hoare says Britain is now acting in the interests of "small nations"!

Party, which stands at the head of the Front Populaire, closed its congress with resolutions calling for "passionate devotion to national defense" and the "restoration of the authority of the state."

At the head of this party stands Herriot, minister in the Laval government, responsible for the miserable regime of decree-laws, wage

cuts, bloody repression against the workers. With all this the Stalinists of France are not concerned. For Herriot is an adherent of "collective security" and the Covenant of the League of Nations and when he speaks in this spirit "Humanite" nods happily: "We cannot but approve of these words and it would be good if Laval could be inspired by them." (Sept. 30). The Stalinists are not so interested in protecting the workers against Herriot but they gratuitously offer to protect Herriot against the Fascists.

Protection for the French Fascists  
"We can assure you," wrote the C.P. to the Radical Socialist Party in Lyon, "that the adherents of our party are determined not to permit injury to a hair on the head of those who fight for bread, peace and liberty—and in the very first place, of Chairman Herriot." (Quoted by Populaire, Oct. 19.)

Herriot is a member of the Laval government which last week passed a series of decrees stated to be directed against "all anti-Republican forces" but which were patently designed to deal with the organizations of the workers—just like the decrees of Bruening, von Papen and von Schleicher—to ease the way for the Hitler, the de la Rocque of tomorrow.

The most important of these decrees increased the Garde Mobile, which is a force educated in the spirit of civil war against the workers, from 15,000 to 20,000—and the new men were ordered to posts in 150 towns in the Seine and adjoining regions—the proletarian heart of France. Other decrees put restrictions on public demonstrations, on the carrying of arms by demonstrators and in addition give the government the right to dissolve

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## 574's Fighting Policy Thorn In the Side of Labor Skates

### Assistance Rendered to Six Strikes in Other Industries Resulted in Victory

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 31.—A representative of the Green-Woll-Tobin gang yesterday brought into the open plans for a pogrom against the famous General Drivers Union Local 574.

In a statement to the press, Meyer Lewis, representative of William Green, A. F. of L. president, declared that he was in Minneapolis to superintend a "purge" of labor organizations. Making no pretense that the "purge" was to be limited to the central labor body—the Green-Woll-Tobin gang were defeated at the recent Atlantic City convention in their attempt to secure authorization for expulsion of radicals from the unions, but did secure a provision giving central bodies authority to expel radical

delegates—Lewis bluntly indicated that "the big guns of the American Federation of Labor" would be aimed also at organizations outside the A. F. of L. ranks.

As proving the necessity to bring about "an industrial employer and employee relationship which is truly American," Lewis named the 1934 strikes of Local 574, the recently settled strike of ornamental iron workers and the Strutwear hosiery workers' strike which is still going on.

574 Leads Minneapolis Labor

Preceded by a successful coal drivers' strike in January, 1934 and a general strike of other drivers four months later, the famous July, 1934 strike of Local 574, which received nationwide attention, established the union's control of the transport industry of Minneapolis. This made it the largest union in the city. Its militant leadership and success, its popularization of the slogan, "Make Minneapolis a Union Town," and its aid to other unions, inspired hitherto dormant labor into a series of successful strikes which have put Minneapolis into the forefront of the labor movement. This threat to the swivel-chair bureaucrats led, six months ago, to the lifting of Local 574's charter by Dan Tobin, head of the Teamsters' International. Despite this move, which split the Minneapolis labor movement wide open, half the Central Labor Union delegates refusing to unseat 574's delegates, a majority for unseating being secured only after a threat to lift the charter of the central body, Local 574 and the unions grouped around it have continued to grow in strength. Last month Local 574 won from the employers closed-shop contracts covering the transport industry.

The other two strikes mentioned by Green's representative were resuced by Local 574.

Iron Workers' Strike  
The ornamental iron workers' strike, led by an A. F. of L. union against a plant owned by Walter Tetzlaff, notorious leader of the union-busting Citizens Alliance, was endangered by scabs escorted into the plant by Farmer-Labor Mayor Latimer. The Farmer-Labor administration refused to enforce an anti-scab ordinance forbidding housing of employees in an industrial plant. On appeal from the striking union, Local 574 sent representatives to sit on the strike committee and sent its powerful picket lines to close down the plant. In a desperate attempt to open the plant, the Farmer-Labor administration's police climaxed a three-night attack on the picket lines with an armored-car shooting barrage on September 11. Two workers were killed. But the strike held strong until the boss was compelled to settle with the union on terms favorable to the strikers.

Aid Hosiery Workers' Struggle  
The other strike mentioned by Green's representative as an excuse for a "purge" of "radical communist groups" is being conducted directly under the leadership of the national office of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, unit

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Both Sides Are Right!  
Toledo and Mpls. Press Argue on which City Has Most "Labor Trouble"

By ART PREIS  
Toledo and Minneapolis newspapers have been heaving editorial bouquets at each other recently, each one offering the palm to the other's city for the distinction of having the most militant labor movement in the country.

The following editorial published in the Toledo News-Bee (Scripps-Howard sheet) on October 16 is a humorous commentary on how the bourgeoisie is "whistling in the dark," and likewise an eloquent tribute to the effective work of the Workers Party in helping to make Toledo and Minneapolis the "hot-spots" of the class-struggle in America. The editorial, entitled "The Pot to the Kettle," is here given in its entirety.

"The Pot to the Kettle  
"The Minneapolis Journal evidently has had a young man out over the country, engaged in 'drawing the fire.'"

"The Journal, in a city with the worst record for strike violence of any city in America, came out on Oct. 11 with a piece entitled 'New Factories Shun Toledo, City Torn by Violence of Strikes.'"

"We can imagine that they had a staff meeting at The Journal, following that city's latest killing on the streets, and the editor told 'em: 'Boys, we've got to do something to show that Minneapolis isn't so bad, after all. Let's get a piece about Toledo. That ought to make Minneapolis look pretty good.'"

"We will give The Journal piece credit, nevertheless, for its recognition that things have changed for the better in Toledo during the past summer, and particularly since the philosophy of the Toledo Plan has been applied.

"Throughout the country, however, there has been a lot of finger pointing at Toledo. Cities in trouble of their own have striven to boil up Toledo labor stories running back to the old Auto-Lite rioting story to draw the fire from their own labor controversies.

"Toledo has had troubles to be sure, but at no time have these been a circumstance to what they have been painted by our loving rival cities."

Short Memories  
Of course, that crack about things turning for the better in Toledo during the past summer—meaning that the industrialists, etc., of Toledo have succeeded in putting the quietus on the labor movement here—is merely wistful wish-thinking. The Auto-Lite strike was merely a beginning, and not an end, as the

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J. P. Cannon  
Chairman:  
A. J. Muste

FRANCE  
The Key to the Int'n'l Situation

Sunday, Nov. 3 - 8 P.M.  
IRVING PLAZA HALL  
Irving Place & 15th St.







November 7th, 1917

Victor Serge's Account of the Seizure of Power

THE AUTHOR

Victor Serge (Victor Kibalchich) was born in Brussels December 30, 1890. His parents were exiled Russian revolutionists.

He was active in the movement at the age of fifteen as an anarchist. He was arrested in France in connection with the Bonnet case and was condemned to five years, which he served because he refused to denounce his comrades.

Freed in 1917 he went to Spain. As a printer in Barcelona he participated in an abortive insurrection. When the news of the October Revolution came he tried to reach Russia. He was arrested and interned in the Sarthe concentration camp in France.

He joined the Third International and was given the direction of the French language bureau, and later of the "International Correspondence." He took part in the revolutionary struggle in Russia (during the defense of Petrograd from the Yudenitch offensive), and as a journalist, in the Austrian and German revolutions.

But he also took part in the faction struggles inside the party. In the latter part of 1927 he was expelled from the party and spent six weeks in prison.

On the Eve of Battle

The conflict between the two powers—the Provisional Government headed by Kerenski, and the Soviet—entered a sharper phase in Petersburg after October 16, when the Military Revolutionary Committee was formed.

The Second All Russian Congress of Soviets was to meet in Petersburg on October 15. The Mensheviks managed to postpone the meeting until the 25th (Nov. 7, New Style), thus obtaining ten days grace for the bourgeois provisional government.

The conflict between the two powers—the Provisional Government headed by Kerenski, and the Soviet—entered a sharper phase in Petersburg after October 16, when the Military Revolutionary Committee was formed.

Situated in the center of the city on the little island in the Neva River, the fortress of Peter and Paul was a source of worry to the M.R.C. Its guns commanded the Winter Palace; there were 100,000 rifles in its armory.

odni Dom) thousands filled the auditorium, the galleries, the corridors; in the great hall clusters of human beings clung shakily to the steel framework of the building.

Kronstadt and the Fleet

On the morning of the 25th the revolutionary forces of Kronstadt received orders to prepare to defend the Soviet Congress (for the offensive was launched under the formal cover of defense).

eyes of men, women, adolescents, workers, soldiers, mujiks. . . Trotsky went on. The hands remained raised. Trotsky said, 'Let this vote be your oath. You swear to give all your strength, not to hesitate before any sacrifice, to support the Soviet which undertakes to win the revolution and give you land, bread, and peace.'

The Congress of the Soviets

While the reds surround the Winter Palace the Petrograd Soviet meets. Lenin comes out of hiding. Lenin and Trotsky announce the seizure of power.

The Capture of the Winter Palace

Three comrades, Podvoiski, Antonov-Ovseenko, Lashevitch, had been entrusted with organizing the capture of the Winter Palace.

a former school for daughters of the nobility. Still hunted by the police a few hours before he was to become the leader of the first workers' state, still in disguise, Lenin strode up and down a small room in the building.



A reproduction of the mural made by Diego Rivera for the International Workers School.

tack met only feeble resistance. Grenades exploded on the great marble staircases, there was hand to hand fighting in the corridors.

The Congress of the Soviets

While the reds surround the Winter Palace the Petrograd Soviet meets. Lenin comes out of hiding. Lenin and Trotsky announce the seizure of power.

and sailors had slight desire to see a massacre. The Red Guard kept them close. "Don't soil the victory of the proletariat with excesses."

The Congress of the Soviets

While the reds surround the Winter Palace the Petrograd Soviet meets. Lenin comes out of hiding. Lenin and Trotsky announce the seizure of power.

all military operations must be immediately stopped. How can anybody think in the middle of a cannonade? To which Trotsky replies, "Who is embarrassed by the sound of cannon? To the contrary, we shall work all the better."

Lenin did not mount the rostrum until the following day when the decrees on land, peace, and workers' control of production were voted.

Peace Parade Bluff in Facts & Figures

(Continued from Page 1) do McNutt, national chairman of the American Youth Congress, representing more than 2,000,000 organized youth, called upon the youth of America to 'prepare for war by marching for peace.'

tic statements of its overzealous national chairman who deals out their "2,000,000 organized youth" with such a free hand.

Worker we cannot say. We can only guess how fifteen became fifty thousand.

France Faces Civil War

(Continued from Page 1) any organization acting contrary to public order or the republican form of government.

These decrees will no doubt meet with the satisfaction of the gentlemen of the Front Populaire whose fight against fascism has consisted mainly in demands that Laval dissolve the Fascist leagues.

The Art of Insurrection

(Continued from Page 4) and the garrison was that they were "isolated" from those classes from whom they intended to take the power!

SPARTACUS YOUTH LEAGUE MASQUERADE BALL at GERMANIA HALL -- 144 E. 16th St. DANCING :: ENTERTAINMENT :: PRIZES SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9th 1935 Admission 20 cents At door: 25c with costume; 30c without costume. Tickets obtainable at 55 East 11th Street

No, but they are pointing at the heart of the French proletariat who, unless they are directed along the firm lines of an intransigent, revolutionary policy of class struggle, stand to fall victim, however heroic their resistance, to the foul attacks of French Fascism and to the fouler betrayals of the Second and Third Internationals.

While our organization is opposed to war and is at all times ready to take action in support of peace, we cannot permit the names of our affiliated locals to be used as endorsers of an organization about which we know nothing and of a parade in the arrangement of which we have not even been asked to participate.

But was it really possible to rely upon the sympathy and support of the dark masses in the provinces and at the front? "Their Bolshevism," wrote Sukhanov scornfully, "was nothing but hatred for the coalition and longing for land and peace." As though that were little! Hatred for the coalition meant a desire to take the power from the bourgeoisie. Longing for land and peace was the colossal program which the peasant and soldier intended to carry out under the leadership of the workers.





